

Car blows up on Lebanon border

TEL AVIV (R) — An explosives-laden car blew up on the Lebanese side of the Israel-Lebanon border crossing at Metulla Saturday, a military spokesman said. He said initial reports indicated there were no injuries in the incident. But a Metulla resident, reached by telephone said the driver of the vehicle was killed in what he described as "a large blast". The car was destroyed and the offices of the U.S.-owned Christian Evangelist "Voice of Hope" television station were damaged. The television station, which is closely aligned with Lebanese militia leader Major Sa'ad Haddad, was damaged in a similar bombing last March.

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الجordan تايمز — جريدة سياسية مستقلة ناشطة في الأردن — الراي

Arab mediator to go to Syria

TUNIS (R) — Arab League Secretary-General Chadi Klibi was scheduled to leave for Damascus Saturday on the league's first mediation mission in the dispute between Syria and Yasser Arafat, Chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO). Palestinian sources said. The sources said Mr. Arafat had conferred with Mr. Klibi in Tunis Friday night and expressed strong support for the league's initiative. Mr. Arafat was expelled from Damascus a month ago and separate mediation attempts by Algeria and Saudi Arabia have failed. There was no indication of what concessions, if any, either side was prepared to make to help resolve the dispute. It arose when Mr. Arafat accused Syria of backing rebels against his leadership in Fatah, the mainstream Palestinian guerrilla movement.

Cheysson in Tunis

TUNIS (R) — Claude Cheysson, French minister of external relations, arrived in Tunis Saturday, the Tunisian news agency TAP said. It gave no details about the purpose or duration of his visit.

Kyprianou to hold talks with Thatcher

NICOSIA (R) — Cyprus' President Spyros Kyprianou will travel to London Sunday for talks on the Mediterranean island's problems with British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher on Tuesday, an official statement said Saturday. It added that Mr. Kyprianou will seek British support for a permanent solution to the problem of the divided island. Official sources said the issue of British bases in Cyprus was likely to be discussed.

Guinean president leaves Rabat

RABAT (R) — President Ahmed Sekou Toure of Guinea left Rabat Saturday after a brief private visit to Morocco where he conferred with King Hassan Friday night, the Moroccan news agency MAP said. The Guinean president is on his way home after attending a meeting of the Organisation of African Unity's bureau in Addis Ababa devoted to the situation in Chad.

Kashmir assembly suspends 23 members

NEW DELHI (R) — The Kashmir state assembly Saturday voted to suspend 23 members of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's Congress (I) Party from the house after they staged a protest sit-in, the Press Trust of India news agency reported. The vote was part of a continuing battle between the Congress and the National Conference Party (NCP), which won last month's elections in the Indian-administered territory. Congress has charged that the ballot was rigged.

New NATO commander takes over

NAPLES, Italy (R) — U.S. Lieutenant-General John Blount has replaced retiring Lt.-Gen. James Thompson as chief of staff of allied forces Southern Europe (Afsoouth), a North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) communique said Saturday.

Israel denies charges of annexation plans

PARIS (R) — The Israeli embassy in Paris has issued a statement denying allegations that Israel may be planning to annex the southern Lebanon border region. "Israel does not covet a single inch of Lebanese territory and strongly wishes to withdraw its forces as soon as possible," the embassy said in a communique. The Soviet news agency TASS said Friday that Israel intended to keep troops in southern Lebanon for years and may be planning to move its current border inside Lebanese territory.

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Heavy Iranian losses reported in new offensive

Iran, Iraq locked in fierce battle

BAGHDAD (R) — Iraq said Saturday fierce fighting was continuing in the northern sector of the Gulf war after Iranian forces, backed by Kurdish rebels, had tried to cross into Iraqi territory.

A military spokesman, quoted by the Iraqi News Agency (INA), said Iranian troops, helped by Kurdish rebels, had tried Saturday morning to cross into Iraq near Haj Omran.

The heroes of Iraq, from Arab and Kurds, have fought bravely defending the dear homeland and inflicted heavy losses on the enemy in men and equipment," he said.

The spokesman did not detail enemy casualties and did not mention Iranian claims of more than 3,000 Iraqi troops killed or wounded, but said: "Fierce fighting is still going on and the enemy will reap nothing but frustration."

The INA report came more than 12 hours after Iran announced that it had launched a fresh offensive in the 34-month-old Gulf war.

The INA report indicated that Kurds, who live in the mountains along the common border between Iran and Iraq, were fighting on both sides.

Although many Kurds have fought against the Iranian and Iraqi governments, they have also regularly fought each other.

Iraq has accused Iran of aiding Kurdish rebels in Iraq, while Iran in turn has accused Iraq and supplying Kurds in its territory.

The Iraqi spokesman gave no details of the fighting, which Iran said involved ground and air forces, and Tehran's claims that strategic King mountain in Iraq and the nearby village of Izatu had fallen to its troops.

Iraq also said its troops aimed to capture a barracks at Haj Omran.

Iraqi leader visits war front

BAGHDAD (R) — Iraqi President Saddam Hussein Saturday visited the northern sector of the Gulf war where fierce ground and air fighting was reported to be continuing after a cross border offensive by Iranian forces.

Baghdad Radio said Friday that President Hussein returned to Baghdad after inspecting the northern war zone with Defence Minister Adnan Khelaifah and the army chief-of-staff, General Abdul Jabbar Shanshal.

An Iraqi high command communique, quoted by the Iraqi News Agency (INA), said: "Fierce fighting is raging between our forces... and the enemy's troops and saboteur agents (Kurdish rebels) who betrayed the country's soil."

Bahrain stresses need to end Gulf war

BAHRAIN (R) — The emir of Bahrain stressed in talks with President Reagan this week the need to end the Iran-Iraq war, which has flared up again with a new Iranian offensive, the Bahrain-based Gulf News Agency reported Saturday.

The emir, Sheikh Isa Bin Salman Al Khalifa, said permanent members of the U.N. Security Council — the United States, Britain, China, France and the Soviet Union — had a big responsibility to end this "destructive war," it added.

The agency was quoting remarks in London by Bahrain's foreign minister, Sheikh Mohammad Idris Mubarak Al Khalifa, to reporters who travelled with the emir.

Iraqi president cables 'brother' Qadhafi

BAGHDAD (R) — Iraqi President Saddam Hussein sent a cable Saturday to Muammar Qadhafi, addressing the Libyan leader's "brother President," the Iraqi News Agency (INA) said.

It said the cable responded to a message of congratulations from Colonel Qadhafi on Iraq's National Day, July 17.

Iraq severed diplomatic relations with Libya in October 1980, a month after the start of its war with Iran, because of Col. Qadhafi's support for Iran.

Iraqi media has attacked almost daily Col. Qadhafi and Syrian President Hafez Al Assad, the only other Arab head of state backing

Iraq in the Gulf war.

The INA report said President Hussein addressed Col. Qadhafi as "Brother President" of the Libyan Republic, but did not mention him by name. He signed the cable: "Brotherly yours Saddam Hussein."

It did not release the text of Col. Qadhafi's cable.

Iraqi diplomats said the visits to Saudi Arabia, Jordan, North Yemen and Morocco appeared to be a bid to improve Col. Qadhafi's standing with Arab leaders.

Since then, Libyan statements said Col. Qadhafi was intent on mobilising all Arabs against Israel, "the historic enemy," and on setting aside minor Arab disputes.

48 die as heat wave grips U.S. cities

NEW YORK (R) — A heat wave sweeping the United States has killed 48 people, with the latest six deaths reported Saturday Louisville, Kentucky, the National Weather Service said.

It said temperatures would exceed 100 degrees Fahrenheit (37 degrees Centigrade) Saturday in 15 cities from South Carolina and Georgia in the east, through the middle west to Texas and the southwestern deserts.

He said the mayor had appealed to the public for air conditioners, fans and money for the poor and asked gas and electric companies not to cut off services during the

hot spell.

The midwestern metropolis of St. Louis, Missouri, which has reported 29 deaths in eight days, has opened 50 "cooling sites" where people can escape the heat for the day or the night.

Sarah Henryson-Herm, of operation weather survival, said many of the dead were old people who kept doors and windows shut for fear of criminals, and people who could not afford air conditioners or fans.



U.S. President Ronald Reagan Friday introduces his new special Middle East envoy, Robert McFarlane

abide (left), who succeeds Philip Habib (right) who has resigned. (A.P. wirephoto)

Beirut ceasefire holds

BEIRUT (R) — Lebanon was experiencing an uneasy calm Saturday after the bombardment Friday that killed at least 18 people and raised fears of another round of civil strife.

President Hussein has appealed for a ceasefire on several occasions, the latest on June 7 just before the Muslim holy month of Ramadan. But they were all rejected by Iran.

After several hours of fighting, Iranian forces captured strategic King mountain, 2,600 metres, a major artillery base, it claimed.

The renewed fighting comes several days after Iraqi President Saddam Hussein appealed for fresh initiatives from the international community to end the war.

President Hussein has appealed for a ceasefire on several occasions, the latest on June 7 just before the Muslim holy month of Ramadan. But they were all rejected by Iran.

Radio stations said a ceasefire agreed Friday night between the warring factions was holding Saturday. Only occasional explosions were heard overnight in the troubled central Shouf mountains.

The ceasefire—the fourth attempt to stop the bloodshed Friday—was agreed between predominantly Christian right-wing militiamen and Druze with mediation by Israeli troops who control the Shouf region.

Newspapers described the mountain battles Friday that spilled over into the bombardment of Beirut International Airport and the rightist heartlands north and east of the capital as the worst in the eight-month-old Druze-rightist conflict.

Security officials said 18 people were known to have died and more than 50 were wounded, though this figure did not include casualties in areas outside government control.

It was the eighth consecutive day of violence which many Lebanese fear has brought them back to the brink of civil war.

The Lebanese army said the attack on Beirut International Airport came from a Druze township in the nearby hills under Israeli army control.

Israeli spokesman near Beirut said the shelling had not come from their occupation areas, but most residents of the airport area were skeptical.

Later, shells pounded into east Beirut and numerous rightist villages in the hills, apparently from the positions of pro-Syrian Lebanese militias.

The leader of the predominantly Druze Progressive Socialist Party (PSP), Walid Junblatt, announced in a news conference Saturday his militiamen were responsible for the attack on the airport.

"After the Lebanese authorities behaved irresponsibly, the Lebanese national forces were forced to strike at Lebanese army positions and to hit Beirut airport," he said.

He said the Lebanese Forces were determined more than ever to resist

Gemayel vows not to give up land or rights

WASHINGTON (R) — Lebanese President Amin Gemayel promised Lebanese-Americans Saturday that no matter how difficult Middle East tensions became, his country would never surrender its land or its rights.

"However intractable may be the problems... however disabling the sanctions and restrictions imposed on us, even the bombings of yesterday, we will not bower away so much as an inch of our sacred land, nor compromise any of our countrymen's rights," Mr. Gemayel said.

His often emotional address delivered at the Washington Convention Centre after five days of talks with U.S. government officials, was received enthusiastically by about 4,000 Lebanese-Americans.

They interrupted the speech 31 times with applause and greeted

Key policy maker assumes Habib's job, page 2

Junblatt forms new opposition front

BAALBEK, East Lebanon (R) — Lebanese Druze leader Walid Junblatt, whose men have fought heavy artillery duels with rightist militias for several days, Saturday announced a "national salvation front" of senior politicians opposed to the government of President Amin Gemayel.

At a news conference in this town in Syrian-controlled territory, Mr. Junblatt said the front would include former President Suleiman Franjieh and former Prime Minister Rashid Karami.

There was no immediate confirmation from the other two men.

Mr. Junblatt said the new front was working with Syria and Libya to foil the partition plot against Lebanon.

In what was virtually declaration of war against the Lebanese army, he appeared to confirm that his own forces or their allies were responsible for Friday's shell and rocket attack on Beirut International Airport and on Lebanese army positions elsewhere.

"After the Lebanese authorities behaved irresponsibly, the Lebanese national forces were forced to strike at Lebanese army positions and to hit Beirut airport," he said.

"The Lebanese Forces are determined more than ever to resist

terday.

"This was because all Lebanese army positions, regrettably, are under Falangist authority," the Druze leader said.

The Falangist Party is Lebanon's biggest right-wing, headed by President Gemayel's father, Pierre.

Mr. Junblatt said the new front, an alternative government, hoped to avoid bloody armed conflict.

However, in Beirut many Lebanese said they feared the move would bring Lebanon closer to a civil war.

Mr. Junblatt's heavily-armed Druze militia has been one of the main elements in recent clashes in the mountains that have spilled over to include Beirut.

The Lebanese army said the shell and rocket attack on Beirut International Airport Friday came from Druze areas under the overall control of Israeli forces.

Mr. Junblatt's statement was made after the other main faction in the recent fighting, the rightist militia known as "the Lebanese Forces," warned that "the phase of decisive movement is nearing."

"The Lebanese Forces are determined more than ever to resist

the new opposition front," he said.

Mr. Junblatt said the new opposition front "has no alternative to confront the regime in Lebanon -- the regime of the Falangist Party -- and to develop the confrontation against it."

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MIDDLE EAST

France hunts more Armenian suspects

PARIS (R) — French police said Saturday they were seeking three more Armenians they believe were connected with the July 15 bomb attack at Orly airport in which seven people were killed and almost 60 injured.

They named one of the wanted trio as Souner Navir, an electronics specialist. They said he had designed the firing circuits for the Orly bomb and for others claimed by the Secret Armenian Army for the Liberation of Armenia (ASALA).

Varadjian Garibdjan, a Syrian-born Armenian, has already been charged with planting the Orly bomb at the Turkish Airlines desk.

He was named by government

spokesman Max Gallo as the leader of the military wing of ASALA, which claimed responsibility for the Orly bombing.

The government says Garibdjan, who is among 50 people of Armenian descent arrested last Monday, confessed that he had planted the bomb.

Police sources said investigators now believed he may have confessed to distract attention from other ASALA members involved in the July 15 bombing and allow them to escape.

The sources said experts had found that the tiny electronic firing circuit for the Orly bomb was identical to those used in other bombings for which ASALA claimed responsibility.

The sources said there was no doubt Garibdjan had passed the bomb, contained in a suitcase, to a passenger at the check-in desk. They added that others were involved in planning the raid and making the device.

They quoted Garibdjan as saying he received the order to plant the bomb from someone outside France.

Ionnes Semerci, a Turk, has been accused of complicity in the attack and nine other people face lesser charges.

Dutch police arrest suspect

ALMELO, The Netherlands (R) — Dutch police have arrested one man and questioned others about the murder of Turkish diplomat Dursun Aksel in Brussels on July 14, the Dutch news agency ANP reported Saturday.

In response to a request from Belgium, Turkish Armenian was arrested in this eastern town.

The Almelo court will decide within 14 days whether the arrested man can be handed over to the Belgian authorities.

Things could grow hotter for multinational force in Lebanon

BEIRUT (R) — Israel's planned troop pullback in Lebanon is likely to mean the multinational peacekeeping force moving out of the relatively safe of Beirut to more troubled areas, diplomats say.

But it looks unlikely at present to involve expansion of the 5,000-strong force of French, Italian, U.S. and British soldiers.

President Amin Gemayel says the rapidly-growing Lebanese army is sufficiently effective to maintain order in areas Israeli troops will vacate to form a new defence line in southern Lebanon.

Visiting Washington this week, he said he would not request that troops of the four-nation force, now in Beirut, be moved into sensitive areas evacuated by the Israeli forces, such as the Shuf Mountains southeast of the capital where Christian militia and Druze villagers are locked in conflict.

"Hot areas will be managed by the Lebanese army directly," with the multinational force providing logistical and moral support, he said.

Diplomats say the multinational force is likely to secure main roads, with Lebanese troops controlling the hinterland.

One scenario being discussed here has French troops controlling

France may expel up to 12 Turkish, Iranian Armenians

PARIS (R) — Up to 12 Turkish and Iranian men arrested in police raids after last week's Orly Airport bombing are likely to be expelled from France in the next few days, a French interior ministry spokesman said.

Police rounded up about 50 people on Monday, three days after the bomb devastated a Turkish Airlines desk, killing three people outright and injuring 60, four of whom died later in hospital.

Syrian-born Armenian Varadjian Garibdjan, 29, was charged on Wednesday with planting the bomb and Ionnes Semerci, a

Turk, was accused of complicity. Nine other people faced lesser charges while about 20, all Turks or Iranians, are still being held without charge.

The spokesman said the authorities were entitled to hold the 20 until Tuesday evening but must then release or expel them.

"It is very likely there will be expulsions," he said. "The maximum would be about 12."

At a news conference earlier, three Armenian political groups said that 11 Armenians from Turkey and Iran would be expelled from France within six days.

The Armenian national mo-

vement has committed for the sup-

port of Armenian political pris-

oners and the union of young

Armenian students said the char-

ges against the 11 were empty.

Turkey has requested the exi-

gution of 11 Armenians with

Turkish sports held in the police

re-education. The French govern-

ment has not yet responded to the request.

A French external relations

spokesman said a person could

choose to which country he

was sent.

The three Armenian groups

said the expulsions would unleash

a spiral of violence. One rep-

resentative said: "To avenge inno-

cent people one cannot condemn

other innocent people."

Police sources said earlier this

week that 20 people among those

to be expelled were responsible

for killing Turkish diplomat Dur-

sun Aksel in Brussels on July 14,

the day before the Orly bombing.

They had not admitted the kil-

ling but initial analysis showed

that automatic pistols found

during Monday's police raids may

have been used for the attack and

the suspects corresponded to de-

scriptions given by Belgian police,

Le Monde said.

The newspaper Le Monde said

Friday that an order expelling

about 20 Turkish and Iranian

Armenians had been signed by

Interior Minister Gaston Defferre

in the last two days.

Quoting reliable sources, the

newspaper said police suspected

that two people among those

to be expelled were responsible

for killing Turkish diplomat Dur-

sun Aksel in Brussels on July 14,

the day before the Orly bombing.

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ling but initial analysis showed

that automatic pistols found

during Monday's police raids may

have been used for the attack and

the suspects corresponded to de-

scriptions given by Belgian police,

Le Monde said.



ARMENIAN CONGRESS: Some of the Armenian delegates who attended the opening session of the 2nd Armenian World Congress at the

Bea-Rivage Palace in Lausanne, Switzerland, Thursday morning. (A.P. wirephoto).

Key policy maker takes Habib's place

WASHINGTON (R) — Robert McFarlane, President Reagan's new Middle East negotiator, is a publicity-shy political moderate who is widely credited with being a major architect of U.S. foreign and national security policies.

Mr. McFarlane, 45, an expert on the Strategic Arms Reduction Talks (START) with the Soviet Union, worked for former national security affairs adviser Henry Kissinger in the Nixon White House and for Secretary of State Alexander Haig during the present administration.

He is currently deputy to William Clark, who is a national security affairs adviser and close friend of Mr. Reagan.

Mr. McFarlane is not without experience in the Middle East. In 1981 Mr. Haig sent Mr. McFarlane, then a relatively low-ranking state department official, to Israel for private, high-pressure talks with Prime Minister Menachem Begin.

should his boss move on:

Mr. McFarlane, whose nickname is "Bud", has been described as the quintessential staff man who works long hours forulating key policy but shies away from taking credit.

"Bud is very smart, very thoughtful, very loyal, keeps his own counsel, and avoids publicity," former National security affairs adviser Brent Scowcroft said recently.

The White House said Mr. McFarlane, who replaces veteran envoy Philip Habib, will retain his title as deputy to Mr. Clark.

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Egyptian rebels arrested

CAIRO (R) — Egyptian security police have arrested 25 members of a Muslim extremist group on charges of plotting to overthrow the government by force, the semi-official daily Al-Ahram reported Saturday.

In its late edition, Al-Ahram said the detainees were members of the "Islamic liberation party" whose doctrine is to change basic political structure of the country by force and establish the Islamic state.

They included Egyptians and Arabs and received financial and

other assistance from what the newspaper described as "foreign elements living in a European country." It did not elaborate.

More arrested

CAIRO (R) — Egyptian security police have arrested 13 people for plotting subversion and sabotage, the Cairo weekly Akhbar El-Yom reported.

The newspaper said the accused had made full confessions about the conspiracy which it said involved foreign countries. It gave no further details.

U.S., French instructors help Afghans

MOSCOW (R) — An alleged former Afghan resistance leader was quoted Saturday as saying that American and French military instructors were aiding anti-government guerrillas.

The official news agency TASS said it had interviewed the man, named as Mirahmad, in the Afghanistan of Kandahar after he had surrendered to government forces.

Mirahmad claimed that many foreign advisors were helping direct guerrilla operations against the Kabul government.

I want to testify that instructors from the United States, France and some other countries are working in many of the counter-revolutionary gangs on the territory of our country," he told the TASS correspondent.

The agency said Mirahmad had been leader of a guerrilla band operating in the southern Hilmand Province.

It did not make clear whether he was imprisoned and facing punishment for his guerrilla activities or had benefitted from an amnesty.

Libyan leader to discuss W. Sahara in Mauritania

NOUAKCHOTT (R) — Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi started three days of talks on North African issues Saturday with Mauritanian leader Mohammed Ould Haidallah.

Informed sources said the Western Sahara dispute would dominate the talks.

Col. Qadhafi has long supported the Polisario guerrilla movement fighting Morocco for control of the Spanish colony. He

At last month's African summit conference in Addis Ababa a resolution was adopted urging Morocco to start direct talks.

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It did not make clear whether he was imprisoned and facing punishment for his guerrilla activities or had benefitted from an amnesty.

Madrid group to try to budge crucial Malta vote

MADRID (R) — The 35-nation European Security Conference held its first formal weekend meeting Saturday to bring renewed pressure on Malta, whose veto is holding up agreement at the three-year-old talks.

Despite appeals by Western, Eastern and neutral delegates to drop its eight-day-old filibuster, Malta was still holding out for a follow-up conference on Mediterranean security, opposed by all other participants, delegates said.

According to conference delegates, Maltese Ambassador Evarist Saliba said at the opening of the plenary session Saturday he had no new instructions from his government.

USEFUL TELEPHONE NOS.

EMERGENCIES

Ambulance 193, 75111
Fire, fire, police 199
Police 781-111
Civil Defense 661-111
Fire headquarters 22090-3
Police rescue 192, 21111, 37777
Police headquarters 39141
Traffic police 56390-1
Electric Power Co. 36381-2
Municipal water service 71125-5
Queen Alia Int. Airport (06) 53333

HOSPITALS

Hospital Medical Centre 813813-12
Medical University, J. Amman 44261-4
Akbar Military Hospital 44261-4
Abdullah Al-Amin Hospital 44261-4
Mellah, J. Amman 36140
Palestine, Shmeisani 664171-4
Shmeisani 66913
University Hospital 842845
Dar Al-Shifa, J. Hussein 667158
Al-Mousa Hospital 667227-7
The Islamic, Abdali 665292
Al-Ahli, Abdali 664164
Italian, Al-Muhajir 77101-3
Al-Basit, J. Ayyash 75111
Army, Mekka 91611
Information 12
Jordan and Middle East calls 10
Overseas calls 17
Cable or telegram 18
Repair service 11

IRBD:

Dr. Ali Al-Omari 72032
Al-Awadii pharmacy 74532

ZARQA:

Dr. Mishal Al-Hijawi 81317
Jaber Ibn Hayyan pharmacy 1-1

GENERAL

Jordan Television 73111
Radio Jordan 74111<br

UNICEF to support Bani Hamideh villages water supply projects

AMMAN (J.T.) — The United Nations Children Fund (UNICEF) is to contribute \$600,000 to a project to supply 14 villages in the Madaba district with drinking water, according to a report in Al Ra'i newspaper Saturday.

It said that the project, which is expected to cost JD 240,000, entails the construction of water towers, the laying of a network of pipes and the installation of equipment for purifying and examining water. The water will be drawn from Madaba's main tower to the nearby Bani Hamideh villages, the report said.

A special technical committee formed by Minister of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment Hassan Al Mominah has already completed a review of all the bids and the contract will soon be awarded to a local firm to carry it out, the report said.

Poland keen to expand links, says embassy

AMMAN (J.T.) — Poland Friday celebrated its national day and to mark the occasion the Polish embassy in Amman issued a statement emphasising Poland's keenness on developing ties with Jordan especially in cultural, economic and trade affairs.

Over the past few years relations between Poland and Jordan have been bolstered thanks to the visit to Poland of His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan in 1978, the statement said.

It added that the scientific and cultural cooperation and the recent Polish-Jordanian talks on increasing trade, exchanging expertise and the launching of joint economic ventures has played a major role in further strengthening ties between the peoples of the two countries.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Umm Qais construction tender floated

IRBID (Petra) — The Housing Corporation has floated a tender for the construction of 150 housing units at Umm Qais town in the Irbid Governorate. The project entails the building of 100 one-storey units of 50 square metres each with the rest being of 106 square metres, according to a spokesman for the Housing Corporation. The land has already been purchased for the project and work is expected to start in the coming two months, the spokesman said.

Holland to host pest control course

AMMAN (Petra) — The Ministry of Agriculture will take part in a training course to be opened in Holland on August 15, a ministry spokesman said Saturday. The course, which is expected to last one month, will deal with pests and disease control especially in relation to vegetable crops. The ministry will be represented on the course by Mohammad Abdulla Al Nuseirat and Mohammad Al Khudari, the spokesman said.

Egg marketing team leaves for Iraq

AMMAN (J.T.) — A team representing Jordanian agricultural cooperatives is due to leave for Baghdad Sunday to hold talks with Iraqi officials on marketing Jordanian eggs in Iraq. A report in the local press Saturday said that the team will try to conclude a contract to sell Iraq 60 million eggs between now and the end of 1983. Jordan has sold Iraq 74 million eggs so far this year it said.

Rawabdeh to attend Arab cities meeting

AMMAN (J.T.) — Amman Municipality will participate in the meeting of the Arab Cities Organisation's (ACO) foreign relations committee which will open in Tunis on August 5, according to Sawt Al Shaab newspaper. It said Amman Mayor Abdul Ra'ouf Al Rawabdeh will lead the municipality team to the meeting which is expected to last two days.

Karak to stage folk festival

AMMAN (J.T.) — The committee in charge of organising the Palestine Folk Festival in Jordan has announced plans to hold such performances in Karak, southern Jordan. According to a spokesman for Al Karak Cultural and Sports Club, Omar Subhiyat, the festival in Karak will include performances that will highlight the Jordanian people's solidarity with the Palestinians. The final event in the series of festivals, which have been staged in Jordan throughout July will be held at the Palace of Culture in Amman on August 8.

Dudin, Obeidi discuss cooperation

AMMAN (Petra) — Secretary General of the Council of Arab Economic Unity (CAEU) Mr. Mahdi Al Obeidi Saturday conferred with Agriculture Minister Marwan Dudin on cooperation between the ministry and CEAU. They discussed the prospect of the ministry benefiting from agricultural research projects conducted by the CEAU. Later on, Mr. Obeidi met Minister of Public Works Awani Al Masti to discuss subjects connected with Jordan's road network, and the formation of pan-Arab companies specialised in overland transport.

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Education Minister Sa'id Al Tal gives a press conference Saturday at which he announced details of the forthcoming Education Council meeting to be chaired by His Majesty King Hussein (Petra photo)

Mid-year customs duty receipts up in 1982 by JD12.28 million

By Lima Nabil
Special to the Jordan Times
and Al Ra'i

AMMAN — The customs authorities in Jordan collected JD 90,636,000 in customs duty in the first half of this year, registering an increase of JD 12.28 million over the first half of 1982, according to Ministry of Finance and Customs Under-Secretary Adel Al Oudah.

He said that the increase has been largely due to an improvement in the machinery for customs collection, the redistribution of responsibilities among customs officials and better ways of combating smuggling.

A number of officials have been sent to European countries to study ways of collecting customs fees on all goods and products entering the country and this has improved their performance, Mr. Oudah said in an interview with the Jordan Times and Al Ra'i newspapers.

Foreign cigarettes

As to the smuggling of goods and especially foreign cigarettes, Mr. Oudah said that "as long as the country has such large borders, a one hundred per cent elimination of smuggling is impossible, but customs officials in Jordan have been successful to a large extent in curbing smuggling."

On vehicles and cars owned by Jordanian expatriates that entered the country since the start of this summer, Mr. Oudah said that "to



Adel Al Oudah

date 16,000 cars have entered Jordan from Saudi Arabia and other Gulf countries through Al Omani and Al Mudawara border posts in the eastern and southeastern parts of Jordan."

"These cars have been provided with special licence plates and their owners have paid the necessary fees to stay in the country for between one and three months to spend their summer holidays," Mr. Oudah added.

New customs law

In the interview, Mr. Oudah spoke about the new customs law which will come into force in October of this year. "This law permits arrivals into Jordan to bring in items worth JD 50 each without having to pay any customs duty on them, whereas previously travellers were allowed to bring in

items worth only JD 7," Mr. Oudah pointed out.

The law, he said, includes new provisions which will block the loopholes exposed in the previous law, and prescribe more clearly the duty collection and the value assessment systems. "The new law has also created a customs tariff council composed of the ministers of finance, industry and trade and supply which will be empowered to protect locally produced commodities by cancelling duty exemptions on all similar imported products," he said.

According to Mr. Oudah, the new law provides for the imposition of heavy fines on customs violations and smuggling, and detains of other penalties that can be imposed for such crimes.

Tobacco growing

Mr. Oudah said that "his ministry has issued instructions to farmers recently prohibiting the growing of tobacco on land areas in excess of 10 dunums in order to preserve the interests of both the farmers and the cigarette manufacturers."

"In fact, cigarette companies have a stock of tobacco sufficient for the next five years and we do not want to see a huge surplus of tobacco that cannot be used by these companies," he said.

Mr. Oudah also said that the government plans to back up this policy by eliminating subsidies to farmers and by placing a moratorium on the granting of new licences to farmers wishing to produce tobacco.



Ministry of Education Secretary-General Dr. Abdul Latif Arabyat Saturday chairs a meeting with a delegation from Oman which hopes to recruit Jordanian teachers (Petra photo)

Arabyat meets Omani team

AMMAN (Petra) — The secondment of Jordanian teachers to Oman was discussed at a meeting here Saturday between an Omani educational mission and the Ministry of Education Secretary-General Dr. Abdul Latif Arabyat.

Dr. Arabyat was quoted as saying at the meeting that the ministry is willing to send Jordanian teachers to Omani schools according to the country's available resources.

The Omani mission is being led by Mr. Aqil Abdul Noor who usually heads such delegations from Oman aimed at recruiting Jordanian teachers.



Jordan Times
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King to chair discussion of education study report

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein will chair a meeting of the Education Council in the second half of the coming month to discuss a working paper focussing on education problems and detailing proposed solutions, Minister of Education Sa'id Al Tal announced here Saturday.

Speaking at a press conference, Dr. Tal said that the council has plans to deal with all education problems but will concentrate on the standard of school buildings and the living conditions of teachers. These and other problems are explored in depth in the study which will be discussed at the meeting with the King. Dr. Tal pointed out.

He said that the council's meeting with the King last month had been characterised by frankness and clarity and he expressed the hope that the coming meeting will achieve fruitful results.

Referring to the school system,

the minister said that measures are being taken to ensure that teaching will begin from the first day of term rather than taking days and possibly weeks as at present to get underway. He also said that

the Ministry of Education is currently making arrangements to

develop the examination system and to make them less traumatic for students who have difficulty with such a method of assessment.

Education philosophy in Jordan is based on two basic principles: "democracy in education and linking education with the community's needs". Dr. Tal said.

He said that regulations for the award of scholarships are under review because the ministry is trying to recruit highly qualified teachers in all disciplines to fill the gaps existing in the governorates.

Dr. Tal also said that the Ministry of Education intends to appoint only women teachers in elementary schools in order to find work for the increasing number of community colleges graduates.

Tawjiji exam results announced

AMMAN (Petra) — Out of nearly 60,000 students who appeared for the General Secondary Certificate 'tawjiji' examinations for 1982/83, a total of 28,153 passed, Ministry of Education Director of Examinations Dr. Ahmad Al Basbairi announced Saturday.

Speaking at a press conference held at the ministry to announce the results of the examinations, Dr. Basbairi said that the total of 2,074 students in the East Bank of Jordan was 45,808 and the West Bank 13,859 in the postal stream, 1,304 passed (63.1 per cent). In the agricultural, industrial, postal, nursing and hotel management streams.

He said that a total of 27,340 male and female students appeared for the literary examinations. 10,676 passed (74.1 per cent). Of 2,074 students in the commercial stream, 1,304 passed (63.1 per cent). In the agricultural stream, 69 students passed (72.7 per cent).

According to Dr. Basbairi, the results of the students in the occupied West Bank are being printed and lists will be sent to the respective schools before the end of this month.



Dr. Bashirah, the director of examinations, Saturday announces the results of the 'tawjiji' examinations (Petra photo)

Jordanian economic mission returns from Turkish talks

AMMAN (Petra) — A team of Jordanian businessmen last week held talks with representatives from the Turkish economic sectors on ways of bolstering trade and commercial relations between Jordan and Turkey, according to Mr. Hamdi Al Tabba', president of the Federation of Jordanian Chambers of Commerce (FJCC).

Speaking here upon returning from a five-day visit to Turkey at the head of the Jordanian team, Mr. Tabba' said that they met officials of the Turkish chambers of commerce and industry businessmen and industrialists.

The talks centred on increasing Jordanian-Turkish trade and the possibility of launching joint economic ventures he said. The two sides, Mr. Tabba' added, agreed to exchange further visits and information in connection with the trade and economic development.

During its visit, the Jordanian team visited Turkish factories and discussed the private sector's role in the country's development.

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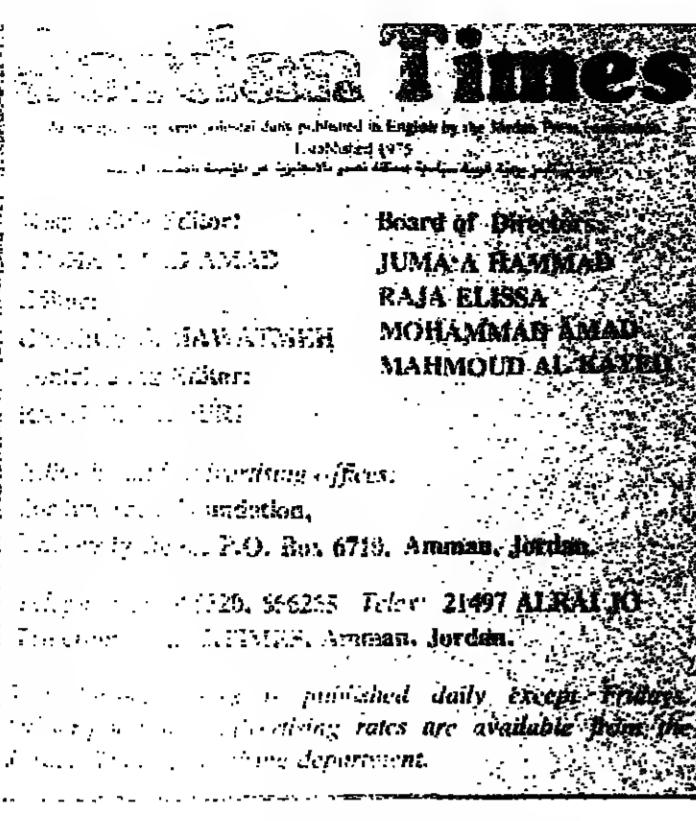
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Object of change

... before policy jobs have aimlessly changed hands since the new administration took office in January 1981. It is hard to believe any new change would bring with it a different, more peaceful outlook on world affairs in Washington.

... nothing has changed. Clark, early on in the new year, detected little change in the way the administration worked as an instrument of American foreign policy. Alexander Haig was dismissed in favour of George H. W. Bush at this time last year; we then thought the world would be different also, nothing like that happened. Now, for example, Kenneth Dam was brought in as Shultz's deputy at the State Department; he said a few words after his appointment, but almost disappeared from the political scene altogether as far as we could tell. Richard Fairbanks' manager to keep his old job as 'autonomy' negotiator for the Middle East; the problem was, however, that there were no 'autonomy' negotiations to conduct; Fairbanks stays put until this day. Morris Draper had to quit his desk work at Foggy Bottom to take charge of talks between Lebanon and Israel on Israel's withdrawal; he was officially replaced as deputy assistant secretary of state for Near-Eastern affairs, and now, after the Lebanese-Israeli withdrawal agreement was reached only to be later scuttled by the Syrians, it seems that Draper might not know where he is heading. In the meantime, Kenneth Adelman still struggles with Congress over his selection a few months ago to head the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency. Former Senator Stone continues his newly-started shift in and from Latin America and Henry Kissinger prepares to start his new mission in Central America, among many other new comers and quitters in President Reagan's Foreign policy establishment, of course.

Now, the news has it, the ubiquitous Philip Habib too has resigned and his job as a special Middle East envoy is to be taken over by a Mr. Robert McFarlane who will retain his present title as deputy adviser to the president on national security affairs.

This latest change in Washington is no doubt of political significance, and should have some bearing on future Middle East policy. But will it?

We do not yet know what the impact of a strengthened Syrian-American relationship, which the new policy is apparently supposed to spark, would be on U.S. foreign efforts in the Middle East. If we are to judge by past experience, however, the new envoy may not find much to accomplish, only his status is the sole subject of change.

BASIC PRESS EDITORIALS

A. P. W. Two faces, one policy

WE DON'T know big changes in the replacement of U.S. Middle East envoy Philip Habib with Robert McFarlane. President Reagan's department may, however, as long as American policy on the region remains the same. This policy is characterised by the close U.S.-Israeli alliance and a liberal U.S. attitude in favour of the Zionist state. The second part of this policy was announced by President Reagan when he came to power in the following statement:

...to continue the U.S. policy of intensifying Washington's military and political support for Israel and intensifying the U.S.-Syrian dialogue since Syria had started to talk to Israel, who is regarded by Damascus as an enemy in the pursuit of such a dialogue.

Some might believe that the change is an American 'concession' that will bring the two sides with the hope that this will result in a reciprocal gesture.

We do not really know the possibility of a reactivation of contacts between American and Syrian officials, but we are unable to predict this directly. Two figures, however, that we are sure of however, is that the American, Habib and McFarlane, are two faces on the same coin, two sides of the same substantive policy.

A. P. W. Violence undermines visit

AS RECENTLY announced, Cheysson embarked on his visit to the United States. He has begun to speculate in Beirut and his nearby regions. He wants to see if he can continue unabated to pursue the policy of Lebanon and its people. The Shouf mountains continue to burn over the past few days witnessed an intensity of fighting between the Phalangist and Druze sects which has resulted in the death and killing of tens of people. The eastern parts of Beirut, the capital, and other targets in western Beirut were shelled indiscriminately, causing much damage and loss of life. This outbreak of violence seems to be aimed against President Gemayel with the purpose of forcing him to make secure his country despite the presence of the American and multinational force.

Israel is preparing plans to withdraw its forces to the Awali River, leaving its prisoners in the Shouf. It armed the Druze and intend to install itself in the villages exactly as it did when it armed the Phalangist, isolating and coupling them to dominate the rest of Lebanon. This is an isolated, before pulling out of the Shouf mountain region, and the area is in disarray among Lebanon's factions.

Syria and Israel, Israel happy with Syria

THE PLO has, through announcement of a limited pullback in Lebanon, decided to follow the policy of maintaining the no-peace no-war situation in the region which serves the interests of Israel, Syria and the United States. This policy denies Lebanon and the Palestinians who are trying desperately to regain their lost territory and who want an end to the Israeli occupation. Israel, for its part, is trying to exploit the time now by freezing the military and political situation in order to complete its annexation of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. Syria is trying to maintain a change in the situation because it is unable to do more. It is trying to keep the balance of strategic balance of forces.

It is trying to maintain a sense of security of any kind so as to keep the key of the situation in its own hand and to any future solution that would serve its interests. Israel realises that Syria is avoiding any military confrontation and is supporting the Palestinian fighters in the PLO's cause. Therefore, it is quite satisfied with the Syrian role since that fits into Israel's no-peace no-war policy.

VIEW FROM AMERICA

Mideast, U.S. economic headaches

SAN FRANCISCO — For several months, U.S. newspapers have been reporting "economic recovery." Factories are producing more, businesses are selling more, consumers are buying more. Unemployment remains above 11 per cent but now even the President's top economic adviser says the figure could come down to six per cent in the next couple of years.

Yet despite the optimistic figures there is a curious nervousness in American business circles and money markets.

Some business analysts are saying that the recovery may not last.

They worry about the rapid growth in "money supply" figures that could mean a rise in interest rates — and that is generally seen as terrible for further economic recovery.

They particularly worry about the strength of the dollar. That means foreigners are buying dollars in great amounts, som-

ething which naturally swells the supply of American money. And whenever foreigners buy dollars it usually means they are worried about the stability of economic and political conditions.

It is quite clear from recent history that economic prosperity only occurs when both economic and political conditions are stable. When both are unstable, as they were in the 1930's, then one sees the opposite of prosperity: Misery. However, many Americans have been used to taking political stability for granted. After all, for all the internal troubles in the U.S., they seem trivial compared to those of other countries. So, we Americans have tended to believe that if our economic troubles get cured then prosperity will once again set in. So when economic indicators put out by the government turned positive early this year, many people

including those officials, believed we were well on the way to full recovery.

However, the money market people had doubts. Not very strong ones, for they advised people to buy stocks and stock prices have soared. But deep down they sensed that political conditions could not be disregarded. And that means not just U.S. political conditions, but those all over the world. Americans still do not fully realise it, but the politics of much of the rest of the world have become a part of American politics, even as our politics are part of those of the rest of the world. For example, last June the stock market slumped and a prominent broker was asked why. He responded: The Israeli invasion of Lebanon.

So what we see now in the U.S. is a situation where the economic conditions have turned favourable but in a climate

of growing global political uncertainty.

The Middle East is more uncertain than ever. There is a Syria-Lebanon-Palestine Liberation Organisation triangle which is uncertain because the players in the game themselves are more uncertain than they were last year. Then, at least, who was enemy, friend, or interloper was pretty clear. A year ago, Israel was a state armed to the teeth and bent on creating a Greater Israel. Now, bogged down in Lebanon and facing a deepening split between the politics of European and Eastern Jews, Israel too has become an uncertain factor. So too Iran and Iraq, who seem now to be permanently stalemates. A new and powerful faction called the Hujjatollah in Iran is arising behind the scenes: it appears to want to end the war, though that cannot be done before Khomeini passes from the scene.

We find similar uncertainties elsewhere in the world. And we find them in Moscow and Washington. Yuri Andropov seems uncertain. He is reported to be in less-than-good health. At 69, he looked older than the grand old American statesman Averell Harriman, aged 91, who visited him in Moscow recently. Reagan always mirrors confidence but, then, he is an actor. Not so his cabinet ministers who look much more openly worried.

All these uncertainties have their effect on the economy. They do so by making people use money to buy more money rather than turning it into capital that stimulates the production of real goods and services. So as uncertainty generates more money, interest rates rise which makes the money game even more profitable.

Yet production can not be

allowed to run down too much. If that happens, people will lose jobs or have little to buy, and, more dangerously, the gap between rich and poor will grow. That could mean social upheaval.

But to shift back from money to capital means governments have to bring about political stability. And that requires broad international effort, even in the case of the U.S.

If one made a list of the political instabilities in the world in order of importance, the Middle East would head the list. That means there will be no real economic recovery anywhere unless the problems of the peoples in that region of land bounded by Iran on the east and Egypt on the west, and Syria on the north and Saudi Arabia on the south are resolved. That means the square enclosed by Cairo, Damascus, Tehran, and Riyadh.

Syrian rejection of Lebanon accord unchanged

By Hugh Carnegy
Reuter

DAMASCUS — Syria is showing no signs of budging from its unequivocal opposition to U.S.-sponsored plans for a withdrawal of foreign forces from Lebanon.

As Lebanese President Amine Gemayel flew to meet President Reagan in Washington this week, diplomats and other foreign observers in Damascus said they saw little hope that any fresh American approach to Syria would break the deadlock.

Lebanese Foreign Minister Elie Salam said in Washington last weekend that U.S. and Lebanese officials were trying to come up with a new initiative towards Damascus, outside the Lebanese-Israeli accord which Syria has implicitly opposed.

In the accord, signed in May after months of painstaking negotiations, Israel agreed to pull out its troops under certain conditions

and provided Syrian and Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) forces also left Lebanon.

But Syria demands an unconditional Israeli withdrawal before leaving, so the accord cannot be put into effect.

U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz has twice flown to Damascus to try to persuade President Hafez Al-Assad to accept the agreement as a basis for an all-party pullout, but he has been twice disappointed.

Mr. Assad reiterated his position when he met a French parliamentary delegation in the Syrian capital on Monday.

The Lebanese-Israeli deal, which allows a residual Israeli presence in Southern Lebanon and other concessions, compromised Syrian security and Lebanese sovereignty and independence, he said.

Syria rejected it outright and there was no possibility of changing Syria's position, the Syrian

president added.

This was followed by a commentary of official Damascus Radio saying Mr. Gemayel's visit to Washington was extremely dangerous because it would result in a "strategic agreement" between the U.S., Israel and the Lebanese government.

Despite many such statements in recent weeks, U.S. and Lebanese officials insist that Syria has not slammed the door on negotiations and is interested in a dialogue with Washington.

They point to Syria's expressions of commitment to Lebanon's sovereignty and independence during Mr. Shultz's second visit to set up a U.S.-Syrian working party on the issue.

They say Syria cannot ignore a Lebanese request to withdraw its 40,000 troops, which stayed in Lebanon under an Arab League peacekeeping mandate after the end of the 1975-6 civil war. Last

year, however, the mandate was not renewed.

Syria must also be interested in protecting its interests in Lebanon after a pullout, such as border patrols, commercial guarantees and concessions to its political allies in Lebanon.

But other foreign observers here judge that while Syria is prepared to maintain a dialogue with the U.S., it simply will not accept the Lebanese-Israeli agreement as the basis of any solution in Lebanon.

They say that in Syria's eyes the accord amounts to a peace agreement between an Arab country and Israel similar to the Camp David accord between Egypt and Israel, which are anathema to Damascus.

In addition, Syria cannot accept the clause which allows Israeli military personnel to take part in joint Israeli-Lebanese army patrols in southern Lebanon, close to Syria's sensitive southern border.

Some diplomats think Syria

would be prepared to consider an approach offering it security and political assurances in Lebanon after a pullout, such as border patrols, commercial guarantees and concessions to its political allies in Lebanon.

But any such assurances would in turn almost certainly be unacceptable to Israel.

In the meantime, Damascus has backed up its rejection of the Lebanese-Israeli accord by giving more support to Lebanese groups opposed to the deal, notably the Druze and Shi'ite Muslims, and by criticising Mr. Gemayel's government in its official media.

Syrian radio and newspapers were at first quite friendly towards Mr. Gemayel, but they now call his administration the "Falangist government," after the right-wing Falangist party of which Mr. Gemayel is a member. They dismiss the fledgling Lebanese army as a factional force.

The media, which repeatedly pronounce the Lebanese-Israeli

accord dead, reflect Syria's apparent confidence that it is in a strong position opposing U.S. peace efforts.

It has come under little or no pressure from moderate Arab states such as Saudi Arabia, which the U.S. hoped would try to persuade it to accept the accord, and it remains the most prominent Arab opponent of Israel.

This has been enhanced recently by a split in Yasser Arafat's mainstream PLO faction, Fatah, which has left the guerrilla group preoccupied with internal affairs.

Syria's air and ground forces, badly mauled in the Israeli invasion last summer, now confront Israel's U.S.-supplied troops in Lebanon with newly arrived Soviet equipment.

Syrian forces are not suffering the constant casualties the Israeli army has sustained in Lebanon and Mr. Assad's government is not subject to the same internal pressures for withdrawal as Prime Minister Menachem Begin.

Cheysson approaches boggy L. America

By Alain Mailand
Reuter

PARIS — French External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson begins a Latin American tour this week seen as a move to expand commercial ties and develop France's relations with a number of countries in the region.

Mr. Cheysson will visit Brazil, Bolivia, Colombia and Cuba on a two-week tour starting on Tuesday that will enable him to mend fences and, in some cases, emphasise French support for new or emerging democracies, western diplomats said.

The Socialists rapidly developed warm links with Bolivian President Hernan Siles Zuazo which were boosted by the expulsion of Nazi war criminal Klaus Barbie, who had lived in exile in Bolivia for 32 years.

After Mr. Siles Zuazo visited France last March, the French government agreed to triple its technical aid to Bolivia in 1983 to 7.5 million francs (\$970,000) and to offer it a 100 million franc (\$15 million) credit line.

Western diplomats see Mr. Cheysson's trip to Colombia as partly designed to heal relations damaged by the Franco-Mexican declaration of August 1981 which recognised leftist guerrillas in El Salvador as a representative political force.

The diplomats say France's Socialist government, while speaking out against what it considers human rights abuses in right-wing ruled countries like Chile, has actively cultivated close ties with a number of countries in the region, including Communist Cuba.

Havana, the last stop of Mr. Cheysson's trip, is likely to be one of the more sensitive as he is expected to face pressure from Fidel Castro to overcome French co-operation to a projected European tour by the Cuban leaders.

According to sources circulating among diplomats in Paris, previously warm relations with Cuba have been strained by President Francisco Mitterrand's reluctance to act as host to Mr. Castro during his visit.

Mr. Cheysson's trip to Cuba is an indication of the French government's eagerness to keep lines open with a Soviet ally that has few interlocutors in the West, diplomats say.

Brazil, the first stop of the tour, is already an important trading partner of France and Mr. Cheysson is expected to seek an expansion of commercial ties, diplomats said.

The Socialists, who have been critical of U.S. intervention in Central America, have given them backing to the Contadora group comprising Colombia, Mexico, Venezuela and Panama, that is seeking a solution to spreading violence in the region.

The French cabinet supported the Contadora group's appeal last week to President Ronald Reagan and Cuban Leader Fidel Castro for demilitarised zones in the region, the departure of foreign military advisers and an end to arms smuggling.

The group is particularly concerned at the growing conflict between Nicaragua and Honduras in which both Cuba and the United States are involved.

Mr. Cheysson is due to arrive in Brazil next Tuesday. He goes to Bolivia on July 30, to Colombia on August 4 and to Havana two days later, French officials said.

Honduras-based right-wing 'rebels' terrorise Nicaraguan daily life

By Bernd Debusmann
Reuter

TELPALECA, NICARAGUA — The family's small green station wagon stood at a peculiar angle on the dirt road that twists through the mountains of northwestern Nicaragua near the Honduran frontier.

There were six bullet holes in the windscreen and more in the doors. Two fragments of human brain stuck to the shattered window on the passenger side. The driver's seat was caked with dried blood and a film of blood covered the speedometer.

"Jose died instantly in the ambush," said one of the villagers who had come to remove the car. "His wife had half her face blown away but she is still alive. Their daughter, 12 years old, was badly wounded too. A bullet shattered her chin."

The ambush near Telpaleca shows how civilians on both sides of the Nicaraguan-Honduran border have been caught between conflicting parties in what one western diplomat in Managua called "a very nasty little war." The war underlines the military problems facing Nicaragua's left-wing revolutionaries as they enter their fifth year in power.

It is pitting the 22,000-strong Nicaraguan army against right-wing rebels who operate from Honduras and enjoy the backing of the United States. Where President Reagan has labelled them

"freedom fighters."

According to U.S. State Department estimates, they now number between 8,000 and 10,000 — more than twice their estimated strength a year ago.

The rebels' military leadership consists almost exclusively of former members of the late dictator Anastasio Somoza's National Guard. Revulsion with the guard's brutal methods helped to galvanise opposition to Somoza into the broad-based revolution which eventually toppled him.

The fight was led by the Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN), whose men entered the capital Managua on July 19, 1979, at the end of a civil war in which at least 40,000 died.

Is India's ambitious nuclear programme worth its cost?

By S. Rajagopalan

NEW DELHI — India and the U.S. recently resolved a five-year-old dispute, with the U.S. agreeing to resume supplies of spare parts for the U.S.-built nuclear station at Tarapur, near Bombay, if India was unable to get spares elsewhere. There have been recent reports that the 20-year-old plant could be a radiation hazard because of the lack of these parts.

The end of June agreement, besides improving U.S.-India relations, once again dragged into the limelight India's ambitious nuclear programme — a programme, according to one critic, driven more by the ambition of local politicians than by rational energy considerations.

Indian policy makers "have not recognised the potential hazards of nuclear power and, subsequently, every politician demands a nuclear plant in his constituency in order to boost his political image", according to science policy expert Dhirendra Sharma, of New Delhi's Jawaharlal Nehru University.

In his recent book, "India's Nuclear Estate", Mr. Sharma calls for a moratorium on the nation's nuclear power programme. He says the performance of the government's Department of Atomic

Energy "has been dismal, especially in the past decade, and the future is equally uncertain".

The nuclear establishment in India seldom enters into public discussion or reacts to criticism, says Mr. Sharma, who castigates the department for secrecy and unaccountability and describes it as "a tightly closed nuclear sub-government".

By the year 2000, the Department of Atomic Energy plans to create facilities to generate 10,000 Megawatts (MW) of nuclear power to meet 10 per cent of India's energy needs.

India now has two operating atomic power stations: The one at Tarapur, near Bombay, (which uses enriched uranium for fuel), and at Rana Pratap Sagar, in Rajasthan state, (which uses natural uranium fuel and heavy water).

During the last 13 years these plants have seldom generated more than 50 per cent of their joint capacity of 860 MW. High radiation levels at Tarapur forced the authorities to almost halve the output of one 210 MW unit. One unit at Rajasthan has been closed for more than a year.

Two more 470 MW plants are under construction; both are several years behind schedule. The one at Kalpakkam, near Madras, is likely to be commissioned in 1984/85, and the other at Narora, in Uttar Pradesh state, two or

three years later. The Kalpakkam plant has been delayed because of a shortage of heavy water. This is produced in India, but the production has been erratic and low because of power cuts and labour problems.

Opposition politicians and scientists have ridiculed the ambitious target of 10,000 MW, pointing out that it will require an investment of \$35 billion, in less than 20 years, which the country can ill afford. India's nuclear programme will cost \$530 million over 1980/85.

India's stated goal is total self-reliance in the nuclear programme. The Tarapur station uses imported enriched uranium, while the other atomic stations are using the less expensive pressurised heavy water reactors. But critics question whether the programme can lead the country to self-reliance and if so, at what cost.

A New Delhi-based citizen's group, the Committee for a Safe Nuclear Policy, has demanded an independent scientific evaluation of the whole nuclear programme: "Atoms for peace and atoms for war are inseparable Siamese twins. As fusion technology without its military spinoff is uneconomical for power generation, we should objectively reassess our nuclear policy".

India exploded a nuclear device at Pokhran, in the Rajasthan

desert in 1974. This blast jeopardised the whole nuclear programme. Canada quickly withdrew its support for the Rajasthan station, and the U.S. gradually cut off supplies of enriched uranium to Tarapur.

In 1978 the U.S. passed a law to stop supplies of nuclear material and expertise to countries which had not signed the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) and did not accept full-scale safeguards. The London Nuclear Suppliers Club also introduced curbs.

India says the NPT is discriminatory because it does not apply to the five big nuclear weapons powers (U.S., USSR, Britain, France and Canada), while subjecting new entrants into the field to restrictions. India has refused to sign it.

India maintains that it is committed to the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, and that the International Atomic Energy Agency should promote this rather than act the role of a policeman.

India has conducted no further tests since 1974. Dr. Bertrand Goldschmidt, a former director of the French Atomic Energy Commission, points out that India is the only nuclear power which has not started a real nuclear armaments programme. France has agreed to provide enriched ura-

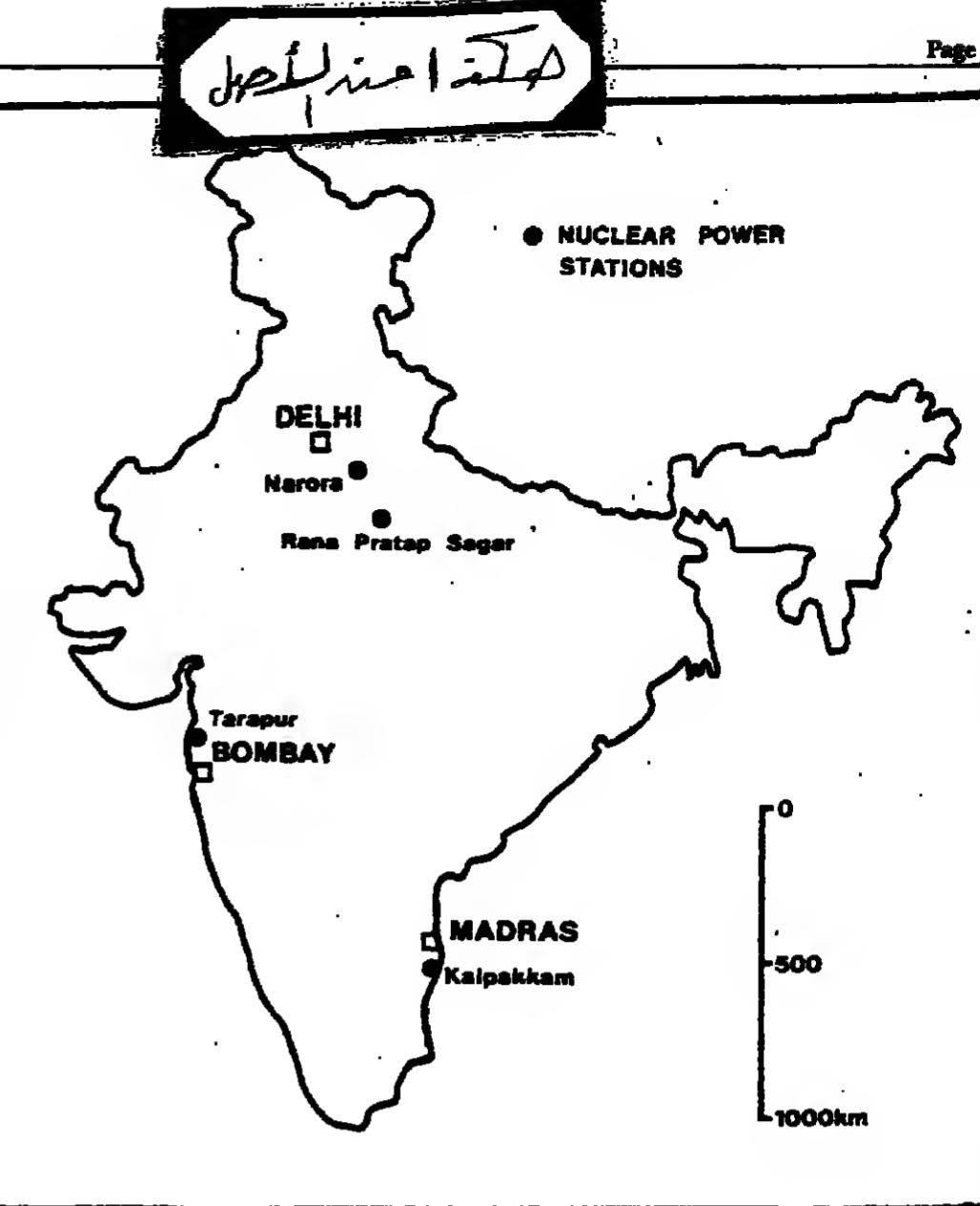
nium for Tarapur.

The U.S. newspaper, The Washington Post, claimed recently that India was stockpiling arms-grade plutonium separated from Tarapur's spent fuel. If the country decided upon a nuclear weapons programme, this supply would enable it to make 20 atomic bombs a year, the paper speculated.

Countering this, K. Subramanyam, Director of the Indian Institute of Defence Studies and Analyses, says: "Even the U.S., with all its sophistication, is unable to use vast quantities of reactor grade plutonium for an explosion". The facts have been misrepresented, says Mr. Subramanyam. The International Fuel Cycle Evaluation Conference has also noted that no country has so far launched a weapons programme with reactor grade plutonium.

However, there is a strong lobby within India which favours keeping the nuclear option open, because of Pakistan's reported effort to attain nuclear-weapons capability. This lobby feels it is dangerous to underestimate Pakistan's technological capability, and sees a parallel with China, which surprised the world in 1964 by exploding a bomb.

-- Earthscan feature



Claude Monet: The father of Impressionism

By Raymond Paccard
Radio France Internationale

Claude Monet, the "father of Impressionism", is back in Paris. After the superb exhibition devoted to him in February 1980 at the Grand Palais and which showed 130 paintings from the Jeu du Paume Museum, from private and foreign collections, Monet is again the star in the capital, where the Marais cultural centre is giving him a wonderful exhibition. The occasion is the centenary of the painter's settling at Giverny, a little Norman village west of Paris, not far from the Seine (so dear to Impressionists) and from the little River Epte, flanked by popular trees. These trees flanked the master's morning walks; he got up at five each day for these strolls to celebrate this centenary. The Marais cultural centre is exhibiting, until July 17, forty-five canvases, all painted by Monet at Giverny and brought from all over the world. It was in the house (now a museum), where the artist lived

in the heart of the village, and particularly in the famous garden around the house that the great series of paintings, the "Meules", the "Cathedrals" and (better known to the general public) the "Nympheas", were painted. The series kept Monet hard at work for the last twenty years of his life.

For the "Nympheas" series, he had the famous ponds made and planted with all the known varieties of water lily. With the "Nympheas", Monet had attained his goal: "To fix sensations" on canvas. This was the main aim, the whole way of living and expressing themselves, of those whom he had called, out of derision at first, the "Impressionists", thanks to a 1872 canvas which Monet had entitled "Impression, soleil levant". The critics, but not only, gave the name "Impressionists" to Monet and to all his friends, Renoir, Sisley, Manet, Cezanne, without forgetting the English painter Turner whom Monet admired very much. Monet's eye was adept at fixing

on canvas the fields dotted red with poppies (one of the main painting attractions of the exhibition), the daffodils, tulips, the wisteria and irises in the spring, the rose trees, bluebells and nasturtiums in summer, the dahlias and asters in trees, bluebells and nasturtiums in summer, the dahlias and asters in autumn: All these flowers he planted in long, wide rows.

Monet painted ceaselessly, sometimes furiously, and often destroyed his paintings, displeased with them. More than forty varieties of flowers and hardy plants enabled the garden to remain permanently in flower. The pond which flanked the property to the south inspired in Monet the theme of his "Promenade en barque" (Boat outing), a pretext to paint the reflections and the play of light on water.

These reflections, which were the origin of Monet's revolutionary genius, were born with



"Femmes en barque" painted by Claude Monet in 1887.

Discovery of Napoleon's flagship could yield gold

By Hamza Hendawi
Reuters

ABOUKIR, Egypt — The discovery off Egypt of Napoleon Bonaparte's flagship, L'Orient, has led to hopes of uncovering a treasure of plundered gold and gems that it was carrying when sunk.

L'Orient, which had three bridges, 120 cannons and more than 1,000 men aboard, was recently found by a Franco-Egyptian naval diving team in the Bay of Aboukir, near the Mediterranean port city of Alexandria.

Legend says that Napoleon's warship was carrying a load of gold bullion, silver and jewel-studded relics that he had snatched from the then-infamous Knights of Malta, who were as skilled at piracy as they had once been at crusading.

Many also believe that L'Orient's riches were scattered over several kilometres of water. A fire on board spread to the powder

magazine, which exploded with a bang that was felt by French soldiers camping 40 kilometres inland.

Apart from L'Orient, which blew up before it went down, the head of the expedition, Frenchman Jacques Dumas, says another vessel was also discovered and that two more are believed to be in the same area, some 10 miles off the coast.

He believes the four vessels could provide the world's first collection of 18th century warships and could give military historians new information on how the Battle of the Nile was fought.

Mr. Dumas, 57, a maritime lawyer who learned scuba-diving as a teenager with oceanographer Jacques Cousteau is hoping to find the L'Orient's battle records.

"If we do, when we will have the best possible means of knowing what really happened," he said.

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SPORTS

Fignon wins tour stage, heads for overall victory

DIJON, France (R) — Frenchman Laurent Fignon strengthened his lead in the Tour de France cycle classic here on Saturday and headed for overall victory when he won the 21st and penultimate stage, a 51-km individual time trial.

The Parisian rider, who at 22 looks like becoming one of the youngest winners of the race, was fastest by 35 seconds on a tough course which finished on a motor-racing circuit near here.

The youngest tour winner was Henri Cornet in 1914. He was just 21 years old.

Saturday's stage was a climber, with Fignon last to start, and Angel Arrojo of Spain looked the likely winner when he came home in one hour 12 minutes 12 seconds.

Fignon's intermediate times at 18 and 25 kilometres were seconds slower than those of the Spaniard, but the Frenchman produced a performance for the last half of the wind-swept course which wiped out Spanish hopes.

It was the first time Fignon had finished in the top four of a stage since the tour began in Paris on July 1 and it increased his overall lead to four minutes and four seconds.

The riders later headed by rail on the TGV (high speed train) express to Paris in readiness for Sunday's 22nd and final stage from Alfortville over 192 kilometres to the traditional grandstand finish in the Avenue des Champs Elysees.

Only France's Jacques Anquetil and Belgium's Eddy Merckx have won cycling's most demanding race five times.

Arrojo, 26, moved from fourth to second overall and looked set to be the first Spanish rider to finish in the tour's top three since Vicente Lopez Carril was third in 1974.

Soviet title holder claims world fencing for 5th time

VIENNA (R) — Alexander Romankov of the Soviet Union won the men's foil title for the fifth time at the World Fencing Championships, defeating Matthias Gey of West Germany 11-8 in the final here on Friday.

Romankov had to fight his way through a series of repechages to qualify for the last eight after surprisingly losing to West German Harald Hein in the second round of a direct elimination series.

But the Russian gained revenge in the quarter-finals by defeating Hein 11-4.

He went on to beat Italy's Stefano Ceriani 11-4 in the semifinal and continued his triumphant progress in the final duel with Gey, who had eliminated 1982 finalist Mauro Numa of Italy in the quarter-finals.

Marian Sytniewski of Poland beat Ceriani in a contest for third and fourth places.

Hein, Numa, Ceriani and Philippe Omnes of France had qualified directly for the quarter-finals. But Romankov had to join other losers in a repechage competition for the other four places in the last eight.

He left the question of Soviet

IOC president in Moscow

MOSCOW (R) — The President of the International Olympic Committee (IOC) arrived in Moscow Friday amidst continued speculation that the Soviet Union might boycott the Los Angeles Olympic Games next year.

The official Soviet news agency TASS said Juan Antonio Samaranch was in Moscow as a guest of honour of the eighth Soviet Spartakiad (summer games).

President of the Soviet National Olympic Committee (NOC), Marat Gramov, Friday underlined his country's misgivings about the state of readiness of Los Angeles for the 1984 games.

Speaking at a news conference, Gramov said the question of a boycott had not yet been raised at the Soviet NOC, but he said many issues had still to be resolved in Los Angeles.

"There is the problem of safety, which is uppermost in the minds of Sports leaders in many countries... and we cannot but be concerned by the problem of objective refereeing," he said, adding that some 40 per cent of the referees at the 1984 games would be from the United States.

"Will the Olympic Games in Los Angeles be in line with the spirit of the Olympic Charter?" Gramov asked.

He left the question of Soviet

participation open, saying that the Soviet Union stood for honouring Olympic principles and that methods like boycotts were alien to it.

"So far none of the countries have declared that they will participate in the 1984 games, and it is not clear why they (the western media) are demanding some statement from us... we have to report our decision eight weeks before the Olympics," he added.

Soviet officials have said they

do not relate their participation in the Los Angeles games to a U.S.-led boycott of the 1980 Moscow Olympics.

The Los Angeles times on Thursday quoted the Executive Director of the IOC, Monique Berlioux, as saying she and Samaranch feared a Soviet boycott if the western allies went ahead with plans to deploy new cruise and Pershing-2 missiles in Western Europe at the end of this year.

Time Charter wins King George, Queen Elizabeth Stakes at Ascot

ASCOT, England (R) — Time Charter regained the form which took the filly to success in last year's English Oaks and Champion Stakes by beating Diamond Shoal and Sun Princess in the King George VI and Queen Elizabeth Diamond Stakes here on Saturday.

The race was a battle of substitute jockeys as Joe Mercer, a replacement for the injured Billy Newnes on 5-1 chance Time Charter, wore down Lester Piggott, who stood in for suspended American Steve Cauthen on 8-1 shot Diamond Shoal.

Time Charter finished the mile and a half test three-quarters of a length ahead, with this season's English Oaks winner Sun Pri-

ness, ridden by Willie Carson, another length adrift. The victory was worth £134,000 (\$203,000) to owner Robert Barnett.

Caerleon started as 9-4 joint favourite with Sun Princess, but the colt lost two front shoes and dropped out very quickly rounding the home turn. Jockey Pat Eddery almost pulled him up two furlongs from home.

Merger said: "I was booked for the ride last Tuesday and had a work out with Time Charter on Thursday. This morning I had a long chat with her regular partner Billy Newnes and he told me: 'Just relax and she'll go when you want to'."

Provisional approval for Zico signing

ROME (R) — The Italian Olympic committee reversing a decision earlier this month by the soccer federation, Saturday gave provisional approval for the purchase by Italian clubs of Brazilian internationals Zico and Tonino Cerizo.

It said Zico could play for northern club Udinese next season and Cerizo for champions Roma provided the two clubs proved within 10 days that the cost of the signings could be covered by club finances.

The federation had vetoed the signings on July 2, citing financial irregularities in the Zico deal and saying the Cerizo signing had been made after a deadline for the acquisition of foreign players.

The decision was announced by the president of the Olympic Committee, Franco Carraro, at the end of a special meeting called to discuss the vetoed transfers.

Zico, a brilliant midfielder and goalscorer, prompted a wave of season ticket sales at Udinese when he agreed to leave Brazil's Flamengo for the club last month.

But the euphoria was cut short when the federation ruled that the deal was irregular because it was made through a London-based intermediary company and not directly with Flamengo.

Cerizo, another star international, was signed from Athletico Mineiro, but the federation said the transfer was completed after the June 13 deadline it set for the signing of foreign players.

Soccer officials said the Olympic Committee ruling was based on the opinion of three jurists and on new documents on the transfers provided by the two clubs.

The committee has higher authority than the football federation in arbitration on transfers.

Americans crash out of Federation Cup

ond successive year.

Sukova, 18, ranked 21st in the world, lost the opening set to Reynolds on a tiebreak but recovered superbly to put Czechoslovakia 1-0 ahead.

Reynolds, clearly suffering after her marathon three-hour singles defeat on Friday by Yugoslavia's Sabrina Goles, was outplayed in the next two sets.

The seventh-seeded Swiss, who knocked out fourth-seeded Australia Friday, had no answer to the accuracy and power of the Germans.

Claudia Kohde beat Petra Delhees 6-4, 6-3 and Bettina Bunge thrashed Christiane Jolissaint 6-3, 6-3 for a winning 2-0 lead.

Kobde, ranked 16th in the world, broke Delhees in the 10th game of the opening set and had little trouble in the second.

Bunke avenged her Wimbledon defeat by Jolissaint when she raced to a comfortable straight sets triumph.

Gottfried, Purcell out of Washington tennis classic

WASHINGTON (R) — Third seed Brian Gottfried and fifth-seed Mel Purcell of the U.S. were dumped out of the \$200,000 Washington tennis classic on Friday when they were defeated by unseeded opponents.

In the shock results of the third round, Gottfried went down against unseeded Claudio Panatta of Italy, 6-0, 4-6, 4-6, while Purcell was upended by 15th-seed Mario Martinez of Bolivia, 6-4, 6-7, 1-6.

But other top players fared better. Jose-Luis Clerc of Argentina, the No. 1 seed, advanced to the quarter-finals with a 6-4, 6-2 win over Derek Tarr of South Africa.

His next match will be against ninth-seeded Pablo Araya of Peru, a 6-4, 6-4 winner on Friday over Juan Aguilera of Spain.

Clerc's main rival, the second-seeded Jimmy Arias of the U.S., also advanced by crushing Dominique Bedel of France, 6-4, 6-1.

Panatta broke Gottfried's serve in the fifth game of the third set and then exchanged games with the American before serving out the match.

The pattern of this match was repeated in the contest between Purcell and Martinez. Purcell dominated play early on but the Bolivian dug in and took the second set after forcing a tiebreaker.

Clerc's main rival, the second-seeded Jimmy Arias of the U.S., also advanced by crushing Dominique Bedel of France, 6-4, 6-1.

English TCCB admits talks on new touring side to replace West Indies

LONDON (R) — Peter Lush, English Test and County Cricket Board (TCCB) spokesman, admitted Saturday there had been tentative discussions on finding a replacement for the West Indies if they withdrew from their 1984 tour of England.

He was reacting to an English newspaper report that Australia had been formally requested to make a full six-test tour if the West Indies pulled out.

Doubts about the West Indies making the tour have arisen because Caribbean officials are insisting that they will not face any county side containing players who have been no rebel tour of South Africa. This applies to English players who went on an unofficial tour last year and the West

Indian rebels who visited South Africa earlier this year.

Lush said any discussions on a replacement touring side "that have taken place so far are purely on a tentative basis."

"All our energies are being used in order to ensure that the planned tour by the West Indies goes ahead," Lush said. "We are awaiting a response from them following our recent discussions and hope to have an answer during August."

David Richards, chief executive of the Australian Cricket Board, said here Saturday: "I understand our board chairman Phil Ridings, who left London yesterday, had some informal discussion with the Test and County Cricket Board, but we had no formal request."

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Japanese, Iran sign new oil agreements

TOKYO (R) — Japanese trading houses have signed new contracts to buy 100,000 barrels a day of crude oil from Iran, bringing Japan's total imports from Iran to over 300,000 barrels daily, oil industry sources said Saturday.

The sources said negotiations were also under way for a further 30,000 barrels daily of Iranian oil which would bring Japanese imports from Iran to last year's level.

The latest purchases, for shipment starting this month, replaced smaller direct deal contracts which expired last month, the sources said.

In March, sluggish domestic oil demand and dissatisfaction with Iranian oil prices led Japanese importers to negotiate new direct deal agreements with Iran cutting Japanese imports to 250,000 barrels daily from 330,000.

Then, the refiners preferred to buy cheaper crude oil from the spot market.

But now the importers faced rising demand from Japanese oil refiners, which were worried about rising crude prices on the spot market, the sources said.

The trading houses are paying the Iranian government sales prices of \$28 a barrel, free on board, for Iranian light crude and \$26.90 for Iranian heavy.

The houses involved are C. Itoh and Company Limited, Marubeni Corporation, Sumitomo Corporation, Nissho Iwai Corporation, Kanematsu-Gosho Limited, Mitsui and Company Limited, Mitsubishi Corporation and Toyo Menka Kaisha.

China, Occidental near accord on huge project

PEKING (R) — China and the United States firm Occidental Petroleum start final talks next week on a huge coal project which would be the biggest joint venture here with a foreign concern, the China Daily said Saturday.

An Occidental team, accompanied by American bankers, will discuss the final agreement for a 15 million tonne a year mine at Pingshuo, in Shanxi province.

Some bankers have estimated the project will need as much as \$600 million in investment.

The talks follow delays in the contract, originally due to be signed on July 1, because of problems over coal-pricing and project financing, according to a spokesman from the China National Coal Development Corporation (CNCDC), quoted by the paper.

Since 1980, when talks began, the international coal price has dropped from the \$57 a tonne then offered to Occidental to \$40 as agreed in a recent Sino-Japanese coal contract.

The spokesman said the joint venture will calculate profits on an intermediate figure as independent analyses point to a price rise by the time the Pingshuo mine starts initial production in 1986.

The China Daily said Occidental, which had financial problems after its takeover of another large energy group, was also having difficulties getting suitably low-priced loans.

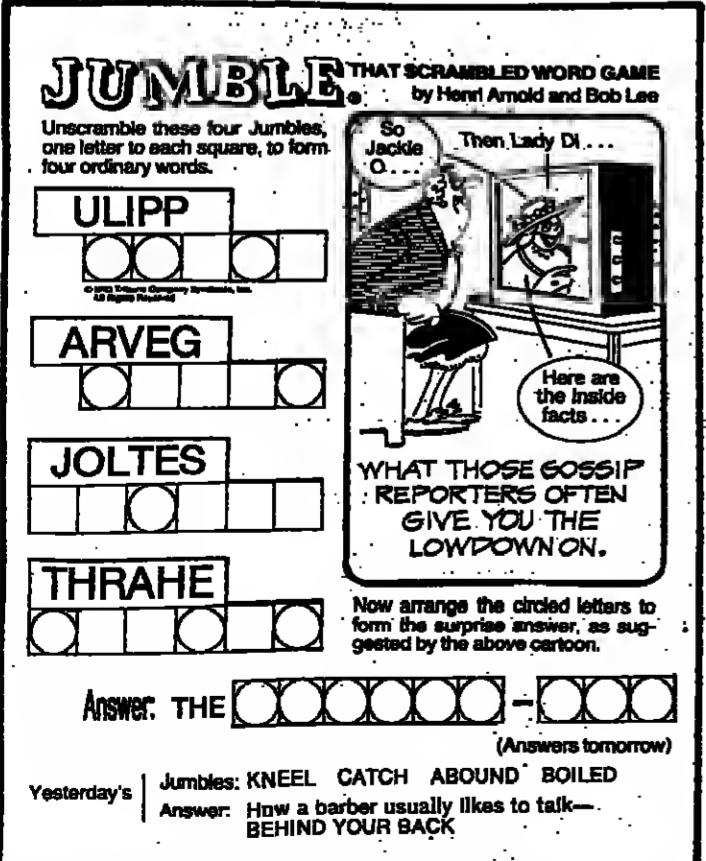
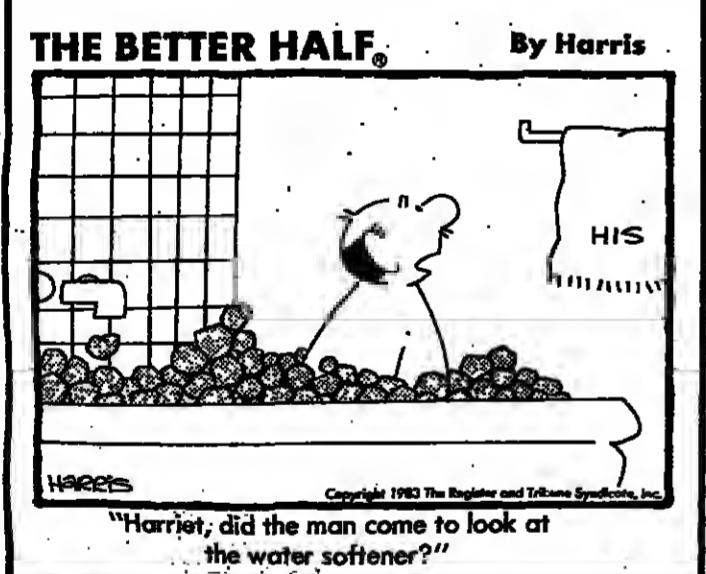
U.S. consumer prices rise 0.2% in June

WASHINGTON (R) — Prices paid by American consumers rose 0.2 per cent last month, a 'drop' from the May rate that reflected a moderation in energy price increases and lower food costs, the government said Friday.

Including the modest June rise, consumer prices edged up at an annual rate of only 2.9 per cent during the first half of this year, according to the Labour Department report.

The small price gain supports the belief, shared by many economists inside and outside the administration, that a high inflation rate will not go side-by-side with the economic recovery.

Most economists expect inflation for the year will move only slightly above the 3.9 per cent rate of 1982, the lowest level in a decade and a vast improvement over the double-digit rates that ravaged the country between 1979 and 1981.



EEC ministers fail to curb farm spending

BRUSSELS (R) — The European Economic Community (EEC) has approved emergency financing to avert bankruptcy but failed to curb the mounting farm spending that is exhausting its funds.

After three days of intensive talks, including an unprecedented 30-hour non-stop session of tough bargaining, Greek Finance Minister Dimitrios Koulourianos said Friday night that no way had been found to curb farm spending.

The group's finance ministers approved virtually untouched a \$2 billion emergency funding plan to stop the community budget running out of cash in October, and a draft 1984 budget of about \$22.5 billion.

Diplomats said the marathon session had underlined the need to speed up radical reform of the community's finances which are being severely strained by uncontrolled farm subsidies.

Farm subsidies account for two-thirds of spending.

The ministers marginally trimmed the extra farm allocations for this year but left unchanged plans to spend almost \$15 billion on subsidizing in 10-nation trading bloc's eight million farmers in 1984.

Mr. Koulourianos, who presided at the meeting, said all the 1984 agricultural spending was all obligatory under community law.

The ministers found the community had even less money than first thought, because the recession had eaten into tax revenue.

With on leeway available to increase funds as they approached their legal limit, savings were made by cutting planned increases in the community's social and regional funds, meant to help the deprived and unemployed, officials said.

They said persistent divisions on refunds to Britain to compensate budget overpayments produced acrimonious exchanges among ministers.

France in particular was fighting the refunds.

Ministers decided on Thursday to cut more than \$55 million from a \$275 million refund due on Britain's 1982 budget contribution.

An informal alliance of West Germany, Britain and the Netherlands, seeking a drastic overhaul of farm subsidies, emerged this week against French efforts to increase funds for agricultural and other programmes, diplomats said.

Negotiations over long-term financial reform began earlier this week and were expected to resume at the end of August.

Britain's Deputy Finance Minister Nicholas Ridley said it would have a chance to seek redress against the cut in its budget refund when the proposals are put to the European Parliament after the summer recess or when finance ministers discuss the spending plans further later this year.

Morocco tackles economic difficulties

RABAT (R) — Morocco, saddled with a big foreign debt and trade deficit, while receiving less financial help from Arab oil states, is slamming the brakes on its economy to cut down its import bill.

The government recently announced a package of austerity measures which Western diplomats said partly met recommendations from the International Monetary Fund (IMF) that debtor countries should tighten their belts as a condition for further loans.

But Morocco — seeking a new line of credit from the IMF on top of last year's \$610 million — is resisting pressure from fund officials to devalue its currency, the dirham, by about 15 per cent, they said.

Morocco has also decided, against IMF advice, not to abolish subsidies on basic food products such as bread, oil and butter.

A sharp increase in these essentials would be extremely unpopular, the diplomats said.

The government wants to avoid any repetition of the severe rioting in Casablanca two years ago caused by an attempt to bring prices

into line with costs.

The austerity measures unveiled by Finance Minister Abdal Laif Jouhari in parliament include the axing of 19,000 jobs in the administration, cuts in public spending and increased taxation on Moroccans travelling abroad.

Detailing planned changes in the 1983 budget, Mr. Jouhari blamed the world economic depression for Morocco's problems.

He also said some of the Arab petrodollars on which Morocco had depended to make good its budget shortfalls were no longer available because of the sharp drop in oil revenues.

"Moderate" oil-exporting Arab countries, such as Saudi Arabia and the Gulf emirates, have pumped money into the North African kingdom in recent years.

Western analysts estimate Arab petrodollars made up about a quarter of Morocco's foreign financial aid, against 20 per cent from bilateral aid, 25 per cent in commercial credits and 30 per cent raised on the international money markets.

Hard bargaining likely at U.S.-Soviet grain talks

WASHINGTON (R) — The American-Soviet grain talks resuming on Tuesday in Vienna are likely to produce tough talking, hard bargaining and a new purchase agreement, United States officials forecast.

They also predict a new accord will be reached before Sept. 31 expiry date of the current pact for sales of U.S. grain to the Soviet Union.

But the U.S. may not get everything it wants.

The officials note that U.S. trade representative Mr. Bill Brock, Congressman Tim Foley who represents a farming state and key Republican Senator Robert Dole have all publicly expressed optimism about achieving a new pact.

One reason, the officials say, is that both sides would like to conclude the agreement as a broader symbol of decreased Soviet-U.S. tension.

Selling surplus American grain abroad is important, both politically and economically, as the U.S. faces a presidential election in November, 1984 while currently emerging from recession.

Both Mr. Brock and secretary of state Mr. George Shultz have stressed that the U.S. is unwilling to reach an accord simply for the sake of concluding one.

Mr. Brock says the new one must commit the Soviet Union to import more than the six million tonnes of grain annually that is its minimum requirement under the current agreement.

The Soviet Union has also taken a firm stand, with its officials saying present large world grain supplies mean the U.S. should not expect great concessions.

The Soviets want to keep the six million minimum, U.S. sources say, and one reason may be an expected rise in the Soviet grain yield this year after several years of poor harvests.

U.S. carmakers' profits may soar

DETROIT (R) — Americans, putting fears of petrol shortages behind them, are starting to buy big cars again and the trend could mean the biggest profits ever for U.S. carmakers.

The nation's three largest manufacturers, General Motors, Ford and Chrysler, are making a startling turnaround from deep recession and may earn nearly \$5.5 billion this year.

Last year's total sales of 5.76 million U.S.-built cars were the lowest for 21 years, with all domestic producers reporting reduced output.

But sales were up 13 per cent in January-June this year and analysts say the U.S. carmakers' combined profits should easily surpass the 1978 record of \$4.9 billion if the trend continues.

FORECAST FOR SUNDAY, JULY 24, 1983

YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

GENERAL TENDENCIES: After some delays in the very early morning, this full MOON day and evening has every sort of opportunity for you. Take advantage of this great day.

ARIES [Mar. 21 to Apr. 19] You have been concentrating on new outlets for the past two days and now you can take the initial steps.

TAURUS [Apr. 20 to May 20] You are inspired anew how best to make progress and should make plans toward such ends. Take advantage of good aspects.

GEMINI [May 21 to June 21] Come to a better understanding with your mate and know what is most desired at this time and be happier together.

MOON CHILDREN [June 22 to July 21] A partner will tell you how it will be possible to have a more profitable relationship in the future.

LEO [July 22 to Aug. 21] You have received a big favor and can now show your gratitude in some charming and ingenious fashion.

VIRGO [Aug. 22 to Sept. 22] You have a fascinating new idea of a creative nature and can later study the details thereof so that it can work.

LIBRA [Sept. 23 to Oct. 22] You can view a family affair very clearly and will know just what has to be done in order to make home life more successful.

SCORPIO [Oct. 23 to Nov. 21] Morning is fine for getting your ideas well organized in your mind, and let the afternoon be happy in the company of kin.

SAGITTARIUS [Nov. 22 to Dec. 21] Concentrate on new ideas in the morning that can bring you a greater abundance in the future.

CAPRICORN [Dec. 22 to Jan. 20] You have fine ideas for advancing in your personal life but have to be more practical in order to gain your aims.

AQUARIUS [Jan. 21 to Feb. 19] Be sure of what your ambitions are and then take steps in such directions. You know some very interesting personalities.

PISCES [Feb. 20 to Mar. 20] Personal desires much delayed must come first now and then handle those tasks ahead of you in a unique fashion.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY . . . he or she will early understand how to achieve benefits by applying one's self in an accepted manner, and thereby learn the habit of work, and can make a good deal of money early in life, if properly trained. Teach good health habits.

"The Stars impel, they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!

THE Daily Crossword

by Dorothea E. Shipp

1	Cape —	23	Luggage containers	53	Those who work with clay	21	Showing amusement
4	Roman general	24	Continental prefix	56	Humble	25	Delta of song
9	Burns'	27	Pal	58	Approximata	26	Abalone
12	— "Mouse"	29	Silt	59	Horrify: var.	27	Illegal doings
13	Tibetan for one	32	Actor	61	Near, poetically	28	King of Tyre
14	Pitfall	36	Montebello	62	Triplet	29	Juvante
15	Kitchen equipment	37	Lend an —	63	Scone	30	Trid for office
16	Foul-smelling river	38	— and how	64	Stata	31	Before
17	Mutt 'n' Jeff	39	Irritate	65	Theseus item: abr.	32	Certain pilots
18	Showed amusement	42	Evil	66	French resort	34	502
20	Hen	44	Over: Ger.	67	Sea god	35	Ocean creature
22	Florida town	45	Throw out	68	Down: Richard	41	Famous Richard
		46	Eddy	69	Secondhand	43	46 Blotches
		48	Staircase part	70	Secular	47	48 — the bog!"
				71	— day	49	50 Give up
				72	Bird sound	51	52 Lawn: Implement
				73	Moved a boat	52	53 Open for annealing glass
				74	Copycats	54	Excellent review
				75	Identifying statement	55	56 Petty thief in England
				76	Park, Md.	57	58 Facts
				77	Swank	59	50 Greek letter
				78	Elves	60	

Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:

SITUR	ACRE	WILL	MA
LAME</td			

WORLD

6 freed mercenaries arrive in South Africa from Seychelles

JOHANNESBURG (R) — Six mercenaries involved in an abortive 1981 coup in the Seychelles arrived in South Africa Saturday after being pardoned by President Albert Rene, the man they had hoped to topple from power.

Mr. Rene announced the pardon Friday and ordered the six men, four of whom had been sentenced to death, deported to South Africa.

The six — Martin Dolinchek, Jeremiah Puren, Robert Sims, Frank Brooks, Bernard Carey and Roger England — were greeted at the airport by members of their families.

Dolinchek, a South African who had been a member of the National Intelligence Service, told reporters the news of their pardon came out of the blue last Thursday. He said he would never again become involved in mer-

cenary work.

Asked why he was involved in the Seychelles, he replied: "That's a good question."

Puren, another South African, said he had become involved because he had a personal friend who wanted to head the Seychelles government.

"No caper"

Puren objected to a reporter's description of the coup attempt as a caper, saying: "It was not a caper. It was a very serious business at the time."

Carey said the captured mercenaries had not been treated well

at first, but conditions improved later.

"For the first week it was very rough, then we had one month solitary, then two months in limbo. Then nine months on the (Platte) Island were very good" he said.

Reliable sources said that Carey, a Briton, and England, a Zimbabwean former British national, would travel to Britain shortly. Carey and England had been sentenced to death last July with Brooks, a Zimbabwean, and Puren. Sims is South African.

A State House statement in Victoria, the Seychelles capital, said they had been pardoned because two years' imprisonment had taught them that the government "was not a cruel and bloodthirsty regime."

"The world should know that this is not true and who else can

say this better than those who have been falsely induced to attack us?" it said.

The Seychelles statement said the pardon contrasted with the practice of other countries where appeals for clemency were ignored. This was an apparent reference to South Africa, which last month hanged three guerrillas of the outlawed African National Congress (ANC) despite international appeals for clemency.

The statement said the Seychelles would not show such clemency again.

The plot against Mr. Rene, who came to power in a left-wing coup in 1977, was uncovered when customs officials at Seychelles International Airport found a gun concealed in the luggage of the main force of mercenaries, who arrived posing as members of a beer-drinking club.

Warsaw starts freeing detainees

WARSAW (R) — Polish authorities Saturday began a programme to release political prisoners under a limited amnesty following Friday's lifting of martial law, a justice ministry official said.

The official said some individual detainees may have been freed Friday but the programme, which will release all women, men under 21 and those serving sentences of less than three years, formally started Saturday morning.

He had no figures for those being freed.

Justice Minister Sylvester Zawadzki said in an interview this week the amnesty would cover

190 prisoners serving sentences, 465 people arrested pending trial and 182 people being punished for misdemeanours — lesser crimes including participation in demonstrations.

In addition the amnesty could apply to 687 people on parole from prison under a clemency scheme introduced at the start of this year.

A spokesman for the chief prosecutor's office said those awaiting trial but eligible for amnesty would probably not be freed until after Monday as their cases would have to be examined by individual prosecutors.

In his interview with the gov-

MOSCOW criticises Eurocommunists

MOSCOW (R) — Western communist parties came under fire from a senior Soviet official Saturday for failing to show enough loyalty to Moscow.

Vadim Zagladin, deputy head of the Soviet Party's international department, said many Western parties had been infiltrated by bourgeois ideas and had taken a wrong stand on important foreign policy issues.

He said Western parties should

have rejected the idea that the Soviet bloc was as much responsible for present international tensions as the West, but some had accepted this thesis.

Mr. Zagladin did not mention any parties by name, but his criticism appeared to be aimed primarily at the Italian communists and other Western European groups who support its policy of ideological independence from Moscow.

They overcame him when he tucked his knife under his leg to accept a coca-cola.

"I got Bell's attention and we agreed what we were going to do with silent signals back and forth," Parker, who has trained in martial arts, told reporters after the plane landed safely at Miami International Airport.

Prosecutors said Cruz was considered suicidal and had twice been arrested in Tampa for allegedly raping his retarded 16-year-old daughter.

A public defender was appointed after Cruz told Nimkoff that \$33 found in his pockets Thursday were his sole assets.

FBI praises heroic passengers but tells others never to follow suit

and we subdued him and a few more passengers came and piled on and it became a kind of free for all and we subdued him quite easily. He wasn't a large fellow."

Cruz was trussed with seat belts until the plane landed.

"In that particular situation we didn't have any doubts," Mr. Bell said. "If it had been a gun, if it had been a bomb, it would have been different."

When Cruz appeared in court on Friday, Federal Magistrate Peter Nimkoff ordered him to be held without bond and undergo a psychiatric examination.

Prosecutors said Cruz was considered suicidal and had twice been arrested in Tampa for allegedly raping his retarded 16-year-old daughter.

A public defender was appointed after Cruz told Nimkoff that \$33 found in his pockets Thursday were his sole assets.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN

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WEEKLY BRIDGE QUIZ

Q.1 — Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:

♦KJ6 ♦AK932 ♦Q7 ♦876

The bidding has proceeded:

North East South West

1 ♦ Pass 1 ♦ Pass

3 ♦ Pass ?

What do you bid now?

Q.2 — As South, vulnerable, you hold:

♦954 ♦8542 ♦Q6 ♦AQ52

The bidding has proceeded:

North East South West

1 ♦ Pass 1 NT Pass

2 ♦ Pass ?

What action do you take?

Q.3 — As South, vulnerable, you hold:

♦Q1097 ♦832 ♦74 ♦AJ95

The bidding has proceeded:

North East South West

1 ♦ Pass 1 ♦ Pass

2 ♦ Pass 3 ♦ Pass

3 ♦ Pass ?

What do you bid now?

Soviets free Greenpeace activists in U.S. waters

VANCOUVER (R) — Soviet ships Saturday hauled back the seven Greenpeace activists arrested when they went ashore to investigate a whaling station in Siberia, a spokesman for the environmental group said.

The handover took place in U.S. waters when the group's protest trawler, the Rainbow Warrior, met five Soviet ships which came across the Bering Sea with the detainees.

The Greenpeace spokesman said: "All seven are safe aboard the Rainbow Warrior. They are healthy and in good spirits."

The spokesman said the Soviet authorities then asked for Ed Rafnussen, the mayor of Nome, Alaska, to come aboard as the designated U.S. State Department representative.

After escaping its Soviet pursuers last Monday, the Rainbow Warrior put into port at Nome.

The Greenpeace spokesman said Mr. Rafnussen signed papers for release of the detainees.

"The seven were then brought across in a Greenpeace speedboat. There is a jubilant atmosphere aboard the Rainbow Warrior," the spokesman said.

Greenpeace alleges that the Soviet Union breached international whaling commission

regulations by using whale meat from the station to feed mink in a far operation there.

Whaling regulations stipulate that the whale meat can be used only for consumption by aboriginal people.

The Greenpeace spokesman said Saturday's handover took about 90 minutes.

A speedboat from the Rainbow Warrior went over to a Soviet research vessel which was carrying the protesters.

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The Greenpeace spokesman said Mr. Rafnussen signed papers for release of the detainees.

"The seven were then brought across in a Greenpeace speedboat. There is a jubilant atmosphere aboard the Rainbow Warrior," the spokesman said.

He was a disciple of veteran socialist Pietro Nenni, although the party elder statesman, recalling

U.S. said planning greater military role in C. America

NEW YORK (R) — President Reagan has approved a plan calling for greater U.S. military involvement in Central America and a possible limited blockade of Nicaragua, the New York Times reported Saturday.

The Times, quoting senior administration officials, said Mr. Reagan approved the plan this month after a number of high-level meetings and told the Pentagon to draw up a blueprint for its execution.

There was no immediate comment from the administration on the report.

The administration has ordered a series of air, sea and land exercises beginning next month in Central America and the Caribbean.

According to the newspaper, these exercises were partly designed to refine plans for imposing a military quarantine around leftist Nicaragua and give Mr. Reagan the option of ordering action against selected shipping later this year or early in 1984.

The Times said U.S. officials reported that classified plans for the exercises include installation of radar and electronic surveillance posts in Central America, as well as positioning of large stocks of military equipment in Honduras. Washington's closest ally in the region.

It said the plans also call for the start of construction on a \$150-million air and naval base on the

Atlantic coast of Honduras.

Salvador rebels strike

SAN SALVADOR (R) — Leftist guerrillas blew up a freight train Friday and blacked out three of El Salvador's provinces by bombing electricity pylons, military officials said.

The rebels stopped the train 16 kilometres north of the capital, ordered the crew off, and destroyed the locomotive and seven wagons with dynamite charges, they added.

The train raid followed bomb blasts that toppled two pylons and blacked out three provinces, including San Salvador where power was cut for 10 hours.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Brittan calls for racial tolerance

BRADFORD, England (R) — Britain's new home secretary, Leo Brittan, Friday pleaded for cultural and racial tolerance when conceding there was too much prejudice against the two million non-whites, four per cent of the population. "I am unshakably opposed to discrimination on any grounds and I am determined members of every ethnic minority should enjoy the equality before the law and equality of opportunity which is the priceless heritage of all our fellow citizens," he said at a Hindu cultural centre and temple in Bradford.

Khmer Rouge reject proposal

BANGKOK (R) — Kampuchea's ousted Khmer Rouge leadership Saturday rejected calls by three communist states for talks aimed at solving the Kampuchean conflict. The Khmer Rouge Radio, monitored in Bangkok and believed to be based in South China, insisted on a United Nations-sponsored international settlement of the Kampuchean dispute. It said only a total, unconditional withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea in line with U.N. resolutions and the 1981 U.N. international conference on Kampuchea would solve the dispute "completely".

Japanese torrents take high toll

TOKYO (R) — More than 100 people were dead or missing in western Japan Saturday after torrential rain caused mudslides and widespread flooding, police said. They said at least 45 bodies had been recovered so far and another 59 people were missing in the west of the main island of Honshu, where up to 55 cm of rain was recorded Friday and Saturday. About 445 houses were destroyed, another 80 were washed away and nearly 12,000 were inundated by floodwater, which also cut roads at 60 places, swept away 19 bridges and paralysed rail services, police said.

1st Indian-made nuclear plant opened

NEW DELHI (R) — Prime Minister Indira Gandhi switched on India's first domestically-built nuclear power station Saturday and pledged to use atomic energy only for peaceful purposes. The plant, at Kalpakkam, in the southern state of Tamil Nadu, was designed and built by Indian scientists and engineers. "We want to make the world a desert," Mrs. Gandhi said. India's nuclear programme was designed only for good and peaceful purposes.

Trouble in Sri Lankan universities

COLOMBO (R) — Sri Lankan President Junius Jayewardene has re-appointed heads of universities he removed Friday and has given them greater authority to enforce discipline. Officials said the move was aimed at cracking down on student unrest, which had disrupted academic work for several months. Mr. Jayewardene, who is also higher education minister, has issued emergency regulations, giving powers of university councils to vice-chancellors whom he re-appointed. On Monday the government imposed press censorship on news relating to higher education bodies.

Malaysian minister gets no quarter

KUALA LUMPUR (R) — Malaysia's highest court Saturday upheld the death sentence on former Cabinet Minister Datuk Mokhtar Hashim for the murder of a political rival shortly before general elections last April. But the federal court allowed an appeal by village headman Rahmat Satiman, jointly charged with Datuk Mokhtar for the murder, and dismissed all charges against him. Datuk Mokhtar, 42, a former culture, youth and sports minister, can be saved from the gallows only by a royal pardon. He was convicted in March of killing Datuk Mohamad Taha Talib, assembly speaker in the former minister's home state of Negri Sembilan.



Bettino Craxi

their coalition government led by Christian Democrat Amintore Fanfani.

In both cases, his move seems to have been to give himself another shot at the premiership, even though, due to a convention that party secretaries do not hold cabinet posts, he has no experience in government.

Mr. Craxi's disputes with the Christian Democrats have not pushed him into alliance with the communists, despite communist leader Enrico Berlinguer's calls for a "democratic alternative" of the left.

Although on close terms with France's socialist President François Mitterrand, Mr. Craxi has been discouraged from any French-style socialist-communist pact by the knowledge that his party is much smaller than the communists, contrary to the situation in France.

Bettino Craxi was born in Milan on Feb. 24, 1934, the son of a Sicilian lawyer.

He studied law himself but embarked immediately on a political career in the young socialist movement. He was a Milan city councillor from 1960-70.

Garibaldi and Allende

The politicians he admires range from Giuseppe Garibaldi, the 19th century hero of Italian independence, to the late U.S. President John F. Kennedy and Salvador Allende, the leftist Chilean president who died in a right-wing military coup in 1973.

One of the several books he has written, "Socialism From Santiago to Prague," refers to Mr. Allende and to the 1968 "Prague Spring" of disgraced Czechoslovak leader Alexander Dubcek.

Like Mr. Dubcek, he has tried to cultivate "socialism with a human face," shedding an earlier bureaucratic image. He tells jokes, wears jeans and smiles often.

<p